THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR AND ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1798. [Vol. VI.---No. 883

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water streets)

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS,

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and selling of such articles therein between the times of public sales as may be on limitation. They likewise offer their services in transacting any kind of Commission Business.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1798

M. & R. WALTON

Have opened a Retail, in the place of their former Wholesale Store, corner of King and St. Asaph streets, where they offer for sale low for cash, notes, or country produce, the following articles, viz.

An elegant assortment of 7/8 printed and bleached calicoes, and 9-8 chintzes,
Blue, red, and green cloth ready made jackets and trousers
Ready made check shirts, coarse and fine
New invented Guernsey frocks
Ready made waistcoats
Large and small warm sea coats
Blue duffills, flannels, and baize,
Milled, white, and beaver cloths
6-4 plain, striped, tamboured, clouded, and cambrick muslins,
Dimities and white cords
Spotted, figured, striped, and corded muslinets,
Marseilles Bed Quilts, and Counterpanes,
India Janes & Ginghams,
Irish Linens,
Muslin Shawls & Handkerchiefs,
Britannia, Madrass and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Ladies, Boys, Girls & Children's color'd Hats,
Men's fine and coarse Hats, Negro do.
Women's Morocco and fancy kid leather shoes
Men's long and Short Boots and Shoes,
Capital and compleat circular spring clocks with elegant cases
Hoes' Adzes and Axes.

Also, at the Rooms above, as usual, at the Wholesale Prices,

Chintzes, printed and bleached calicoes, woollens, flannels, baize, blue, red, and green ready made jackets and trousers, fine and coarse check shirts, earthen ware, iron wire, copper and copper mills, muslins, ginghams, cords, handkerchiefs, Irish linens, dimittes, musliants, counterpanes, bed quilts, nails, hoes, adzes, axes hats, shoes, boots, and India jeans.

Have received their

FALL GOODS,

per the ship Paul Carey from Liverpool, and offer for sale wholesale and retail, at their store corner of King and St. Asaph streets, for cash, notes, or country produce.

Nov. 24.

AT THE

Alexandria Brewery,

Formerly Mr. WALES'S.

WILL BE READY FOR SALE,

On Monday next,

BEER, GRAINS, YEAST & WHISKEY,

By the Barrel or Gallon, by

WILLIAM LACEY.

N. B. *From the nature of his engagements he is not enabled to indulge in Credit, yet he hopes for the patronage of the Citizens of Alexandria.*

November 24.

Thomas Magruder

Has received a handsome collection of

Fall and Winter Goods.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

A variety of coarse cloths, cottons, kerseys, coating, halfthicks, flannels, fleecy and other hosiery, German and British oznaburgs, cassimeres and superfine cloths, fashionable hats, chintzes and calicoes, best Flanders bedticking and bed bunts, with many other articles suited to the season—which will be sold remarkably low for Cash or Tobacco.

Nov. 14.

THE Subscriber takes this method of announcing to the public, that he has declined business—and wishes all persons having any demands on him to bring in their accounts for settlement: and those who are indebted to him either by bond, note, or otherwise, will please to make immediate payment, in order to enable him to do justice to all who have claims against him, as after the first day of next March no further indulgence can be given.

ANDREW WALES.

Nov. 22.

FOR SALE,

30 Puncheons of Rum,

AND A FEW

Hogsheads of Sugar,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

Received per ship Smallwood and brig Childwell, from Barbados.

THOMPSON & VEITCH.

September 27.

WM. HODGSON.

Is now landing from on board the Hero, Captain Stewart, from Whitehaven,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS.

IN ADDITION THEREIO,

Nails of different sizes,
Queen's and Stone Ware,
Bottled Porter in casks of 12 dozen each,
A few casks of Cheese,
An elegant selection of Looking Glasses,
A few elegant Marble Chimney Pieces with Hearth Stones & woodwork complete.

PATENT KITCHEN RANGES, with Ovens.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have for sale at their Warehouse on Prince street, two doors below the Vendue Store,

Seine Twine,

10, 12, and 20d. Nails,
Carpenters' Tools assorted.
A few dozen best iron Shovels.
A general assortment of Ship Chandlery.
An assortment of Stationary,
Tin in boxes.
Fine Liverpool Salt.

The above articles will be disposed of on moderate terms for cash, or country produce.

C. H. COFFEY, & CO.

July 14.

For Sale or Charter,

The Brig

ACTIVE.

Lying at Col. Fitzgerald's Wharf; burthen about 190 tons; is said to sail remarkably well. For terms enquire of

JOHN JANNEY.

November 10.

Fall & Winter Goods.

JAMES BACON,

At his store in Fairfax street, next door to Mr. Guy Atkinson's, has received and offer for sale on the most moderate terms, a general assortment of Goods adapted to the season, among which are the following:

Superfine cloths and cassimeres—new and fashionable patterns
Do. milled do.
Second and coarse do.
Fashionable swansdowns for vests
Coatings, flannels, and baizes
Half thicks and kerseys
Ratteen blankets from 6 to 12 quarters
Do. striped
Scarlet cardinals
Fancy cords, thicksets, and velveteens
Lining and beaver fustians
Stuffs of various descriptions and colours
7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens and Scotch shirtings
German Linens
Lancashire sheetings
Silk, cotton, and worsted hose
Calicoes and chintzes—fashionable patterns
A variety of muslins of every description
Bed tickings and cotton counterpanes
Diaper Table Cloths
Gentlemen's and children's hats, coarse and fine

With a variety of other articles in his line; the whole of which he is determined to sell on such terms as he flatters himself will give satisfaction to those who will favour him with their custom. November 22.

Bickley and Buckner

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few pair elegant, double sight, silver mounted

Horsemen's Pistols,

Which were particularly ordered, and are of a superior quality. Nov. 22.

Take Notice.

THE Subscriber intends to petition the next General Assembly of this State, for liberty to have a Ferry from his land in Alexandria, to the Maryland shore.

JESSE TAYLOR.

October 23

The Schooner

POLLY,

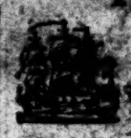
Capt. TICE,

Now lying at Colonel Hoof's Wharf, will sail for Charleston, (S. C.) on Sunday next. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or

RICKETTS & NEWTON.

November 29.

Freight wanted



For the armed Brig

CHELDWALL.

She is a remarkably fast sailer, and now ready to take in her cargo.—A Freight to Barbados would be preferred.—Enquire of the master on board, or

THOMPSON & VEITCH,

Who have for Sale 24 Puncheons of

High proof Antigua Rum.

November 29.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the commons of this town, a SORREL MARE, about 14 hands high, and about 7 or 8 years old. She has a star on her forehead, shod all round, and has lately had a severe hurt on the back by the saddle, which was nearly well.—The above Reward will be given by the Subscriber to any person who will return her to him.

JOSEPH NEALE.

Who has for sale at his Warehouse on Royal Street, near the Court House Square,

A general Assortment of

Glass & Queen's Ware,

And about 30 barrels of

Spirits of Turpentine,

Which will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

November 29.

AMOS ALLISON,

FAIRFAX-STREET,

HAS RECEIVED

A large and elegant Assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

A Quantity of Excellent

RUSSIA SHEETING

AND

RUSSIA DUCK.

ALSO

60 Faggots Crowley Steel,
A few boxes 8 by 10 Window Glass.

November 29.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY

Josiah Faxen & Co.

a fresh supply of

Gentlemens' shoes & pumps,

of the newest taste and fashions—ladies kid and Morocco slippers of various colours—womens fancy, fluff, and leather slippers, do. round shoe and slippers—misses, Morocco and leather slippers,—boys' and children's shoes and pumps—ladies fattin beaver hats,

Also for sale

26 bags of good green coffee
6 chests Souchong Tea
20 cases of Holland Gin
4 barrels of Apple brandy
20 do. N. E. Rum
8 hogshead Jamaica do.
15 half barrels mess beef
10 quintals of good codfish
1 crate earthen ware well assorted
4 boxes chocolate
Rhode Island Lime
An assortment of pewter
Gunpowder in kegs and papers
Cheese
Good seed Potatoes
Humhums

Also, a strong one horse CHAISE with a top and harness complete. May 17.

TO BE LET

Sundry Lots on Duke-street,

between Cumberland and Alfred Streets. Enquire of

ISAAC M'PHERSON,

WHO HAS

Liverpool Salt

FOR SALE.

October 18.

For Sale,

A Likely MULATTO BOY, about 19 years old, who has been bred to wait and do all kinds of house work. He is to be sold for want of employment. Cash or good paper will be taken in payment. Enquire of the Printer.

November 8.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED

FALL GOODS.

November 17.

GUNPOWDER

AND

Best Battle-Powder

FOR SALE, BY

COATS RIDGWAY.

November 17.

BENNETT & WATTS,

Have received and offer for sale, a General Assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

THE FOLLOWING ARE A PART:

Superfine Cloths and Kerseymeres
Superfine blue and drab milled cloths
ditto and common striped and plaid swansdowns
Striped and plain sattin florentine
Fancy cords, velveteens, corduroy, &c.
Lutestrings, sattins, palongs, and modes
Laces and edgings
Tamboured and plain book and jaconet muslins
Chintzes and calicoes
Stuffs of every description
Muffs and muffs and tippets
Ermines, white and colored
Silk, worsted, and cotton hose
A few dozen fine lamb's wool & Germantown do
Flannels,
Coatings, Russian beaver, and narrow cloths
Kerseys, halfthicks, negro cottons, fearnoughts,
Rose and duffil blankets, silk rugs, kaddows and plaids
German and British osnaburgs and ticklenburgs
Russia sheetings, ducks, and drills
Twilled sackings
Diapers and diaper table cloths
Irish linens from 10d. to 4s. 3d. sterling
Irish sheetings and dowlas
Silk shawls and handkerchiefs
Italian crape
Elastic and common suspenders
Leather and silk gloves
India cottons
Writing and wrapping paper, wafers, weeding hats in cases, spades and shovels, and iron tongs and shovels
Corn shovels,
Mahogany, printed, and common hearth brushes
Sweeping and scrubbing brushes
Iron, steel, and brass fenders, hand bellows
Loaf and brown sugars,
Imperial, young hyson, hyson, souchong, and bohea teas
Coffee, pepper, and saltpetre
Patent shot of all sizes in casks of 3cwt.
Leiper's snuff in barrels and half barrels
Coffee Mills, and
A pretty general assortment of ironmongery, Nails, and Joiners' Tools.

They expect by the first arrival from New-York a further supply of French Gloves, Indian Cottons, and fashionable Hats:

All of which will be sold on moderate terms for Cash, or the usual credit to those of their customers who have been punctual; and all those of a contrary description are solicited to come forward and adjust their accounts, either by payment or notes, at a reasonable time.—Those who may neglect a compliance with one or other of these propositions, will receive no further indulgence than the first January ensuing; after which period their accounts will be placed in the hands of an attorney.

November 17.

Roberts & Griffith,

On Prince, between Union & Water streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A general Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Coarse Linens,
Bar Iron and Castings,
Stone Ware,
Leather,
Paints and Oil,
A few Cases of Excellent HAIR POWDER, &c.

Which they intend selling on the lowest terms, and will receive in payment all kinds of country produce.

☞ Cash will be given for Flaxseed and Peas. November 13.

To be sold for cash,

Or bartered for Groceries, or Dry Goods,

A well finished House on

Washington street, between King and Cameron streets. The house is 28 feet front by 24 deep, has two neat parlors, and two neat garrets, with a good kitchen, and a cellar underneath. The lot extends 100 feet back. The privilege of purchasing the ground rent is ten years, at a moderate price, &c. Enquire of the Printer of the Columbian Mirror.

September 4.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

From the South-Carolina State Gazette of November 16.

CHARGE

Delivered to the grand juries of Beaufort and Orangeburg districts, by the honorable J. F. Grimke, *one of the associate justices of the state of South Carolina, November term,* 1798.

[Concluded from the Mirror of Tuesday last.]

Having shaken off the shackles of this treaty of alliance, the only one by which we were encumbered, I will venture to say that there cannot be again any occasion for our adopting a similar mode of uniting ourselves to any other nation for many years; certainly not in a permanent degree, though it may very probably occur for a short and *temporary* conjuncture.—The true basis of our politics should be to avoid giving offence to any people, by not forming a treaty of alliance with others; for such a union always places the nation so allied in a doubly inimical point of view, 1st as it relates to their own affairs, and secondly, to those of the nation with whom they are combined. By keeping ourselves therefore unconnected by this kind of treaty, we shall not excite the suspicions or jealousies of other nations; *and we may ever command the assistance of rival powers, whose interest will lead them to assert and maintain our independence, and prevent us becoming an accessorial aggrandizement to their adversary.* This we experienced in our revolutionary war; and this we shall again witness, by the aid the British *must* afford us against the French, should the latter with their usual temerity enter into a war with us, because as Talleyrand reported to them upon his return from America, we are a weak and insignificant people. Canada, Nova-Scotia, and the English West-India islands would be endangered by a French invasion of this country; and the immense and yearly encreasing trade of the British nation with this country, would inevitably be lost to them by the success of the Gallic arms. *I therefore repeat to you that the British must assist us, as their own interest would lead to it. In the convoys* which they at present voluntarily and readily supply us with to protect our trade, you see at once the spring of such motives, and the principles of such assistance. We may lay this down then as an axiom in our politics that the rivalry and jealousy of the powerful nations, their perpetual and reciprocal resentment which has subsisted for so many ages, and which probably will never subside, their ambitious contests for a decided superiority, will always prove potent stimulants to the voluntary exertions of that people, for whose advantage it will be that we should remain free and independent states. Were England and France at peace to morrow, and were the French to declare war against us in the course of a short time thereafter, I do aver that the policy of Great-Britain, ground down as she is with the continuance of the present calamitous state of her affairs, must engage her afresh, and that immediately, in unison with us, to oppose French hostilities in this country. Let us not, therefore, gentlemen, be alarmed at the idea of entering into a *temporary* treaty of alliance with Great-Britain, if our affairs and our security should lead to the necessity of it. We may retain our tranquility, and insure our independence, even by shewing no disinclination of embracing every means in our power that we can possibly adopt—for it is praise worthy to obey the first law of nature, and consult our self preservation, even by the hands of our ancient enemies. Such is the policy which has ever guided, and which will ever actuate nations in their intercourse with each other; and as we have illuminated the political firmament with an additional planet, so we must expect to be influenced by the same laws, and to be subject to the same aberrations, as have affected the old system, in our commercial and political relations with them.

I cannot, gentlemen, but congratulate you on the rising confidence of our countrymen in the administrators of our government, and on their general approbation of the energetic measures that have been pursued by the public constituted authorities of our states. Glad am I that the veil which concealed the measures of the French nation has been rent asunder, and has the eyes and ears of our community have been, though lately opened. *Where, let me ask you, would you place your hope of freedom and independence? In a French directory, French partizans, or in the friends of your country?* I will not insult your understandings by answering the question for you: but the coincidence of opinion, the universality of sentiment which the people of the United States now breathe with respect to French conduct; the great change which has taken place in the house of representatives of the United States shall make the response for me. Long, very long, may we remember, that the French charged our friend and countrymen, general Pinckney, with being bribed and corrupted with British gold. Long may the impression remain on our minds, that he was threatened to be imprisoned whilst he was extending to them the peaceable olive branch: "*Little did they know that the two most eminent of his qualifications were integrity and fortitude.*" May we long recollect their unbounded hauteur after the capture of Mantua; their unparalleled baseness; in endeavouring to separate one of our envoys from the rest, and their late condescending humility in repeatedly entreating the return of Mr. Gerry. *These events be assured, will not make a less impression on the Gallic leaders, than they will on ourselves. They will rankle in their hearts and you will never be forgiven for not having joined them in their general career for the destruction of Great Britain.* "What, *will they say*, shall such a petty government as the United States of America dare to reject our offers and to control our supreme will? Shall they who are of no more consequence than Genoa or Geneva, in the great political scale of nations, presume to recede from our friendship and our protection?" *Since we have dared to do so, gentlemen, let us remember that our only hope of peace is in the immediate preparation for war.* I mentioned to you above that we had incurred the resentment of France, because we would not join her to expunge Great-Britain from the list of nations. Had I time to spare, I could shew you from the irresistable proofs of history, that our welfare, our very existence as a separate people depends upon the equality of power and the rival jealousies of France and England. *When Carthage, the only competitor of Roman greatness, was destroyed, the whole world bowed the knee to the unrivalled mistress of the globe. Could France succeed in the annihilation of Great Britain, the same tempest would sweep away your freedom and your independence.* The analogy is too striking not to be perceived in a moment without a long, though it would be an interesting discussion.

I must not omit mentioning to you the *rising navy* of the United States, and of recommending to our citizens the belief that is the *best and most natural defence* of our country, and the most efficacious mode of preventing an invasion. The more barriers we have betwixt us and our enemies the greater probability there is of our keeping off the danger longer, and of our being successful in some of these preparatory efforts. Look at the formidable fleets of Great-Britain, which have ever prevented every attempt of their enemies to land in any considerable force in their soil, although they are only 20 or 30 miles distant from them: *and let us learn a lesson of wisdom even from our enemies.*

I cannot conclude, gentlemen, without adverting to the Alien and Sedition laws passed at the last sitting of congress; they have been so grossly misrepresented for sinester purposes, that they deserve to be placed in a proper point of view, that the citizens of our state may see that they have nothing more to apprehend from them than from a law against burglary, or any other crime, and which I do suppose every good member of society would wish to see at least punishable. The alien law has no other subjects in view than *foreigners, perhaps intriguing spies*, who may be endeavouring to excite discontent, insurrection and revolt in our country. Where is the injury then done to the American citizen, whom our constitution protects and still secures, notwithstanding that law; how unfair, how ungenerous then has been the conduct of those who have represented this law as unconstitutional, when it cannot affect our own citizens, nor their rights. Be assured, gentlemen, that from * baron de Kelbe, down to Volney the same pursuits have been attended to in the travels and excursions of these people †.

The sedition act has undergone the same fate, and by way of excellence, is called the gag law, and it is said, that it restrains every press in the land. The first part of the charge is not founded in truth, for the law does not apply to the liberty of speech at all, but you may still speak what you please; if however, you exceed certain bounds, you are punishable to be sure; *not by this law*, but by the common law of the land. As to the second part I am certain that there is not a citizen of this country who can be of opinion that he has a constitutional right of publishing false, scandalous, and malicious libels against any one in the community; much less then should he have this privilege, when it is done with an intent to stir up sedition and revolt in the state. Should not a man who is guilty of so gross an offence as that of exciting disturbances, even in the small circle of a town or village, be punishable by law? Certainly he should: and would you wish then that those who may endeavor to throw a whole nation into revolt or insurrection should escape? Is it material how the offence is originated, provided it is done with an intention of exciting disturbances, whether they take arms in the first instance, or induce the citizens thereto by false, scandalous, and malicious publications? I will only add, gentlemen, that the jury before whom such a trial is to be had, must find the accused guilty of having written, printed, uttered, ‡ or published such false, scandalous and malicious writings against the government of the United States, or either house of the congress of the United States, with intent to defame or bring them into contempt or disrepute, or to excite against them the hatred of the good people of the United States, or to stir up sedition, or to abet the hostile designs of any foreign nation. *Remember, that the present distractions in Europe have been brought about by the writings of atheists and blasphemous philosophists. If you would wish to see your country become the theatre of these incendiaries, then declare to the world that you will permit this unconstrained license of the press, and stamp it with the mistaken impression of liberty.*

I regret, gentlemen, that I have consumed so much of your time, but the critical situation of our public affairs demanded these observations of me: and indeed I conceived it a duty due to myself, that you should know my sentiments on this important occasion. As one of your principal magistrates, it became me to declare to you, in the most candid and explicit manner, my abhorrence of French principles, as my actions in the last war gave you the strongest proof of my detestation of English oppression: and that I am willing to take an active and decided part against any nation whatever, who shall have the temerity of demanding contributions of us, of seizing our property when neutral, of treating our seamen as pirates, or of attempting to invade our country, and reducing us to a condition of dependence, and unqualified slavery.

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* *I have received the most undoubted proofs, that the baron de Kalbe was dispatched by the duke de Choiseil as early as the year* 1756, *to Philadelphia, to sound the inhabitants and endeavor to detach them from their mother country*—Wimpsten's Voyages, page 363.

† *One of the wretched expedients to which party work has driven oppositionists to the alien law, is the circulation of a report, that the President of the United States, under that act, has authority given him to send all our negroes out of this country*; for as they are not citizens they must be aliens. *What profound wisdom? What Jacobinical sophistry!*

‡ *The enemies of our peace and happiness have represented the word* uttered *to mean* speaking; *but a reference to our act of assembly, where the word is used in similar circumstances, will shew at once the impropriety of such construction: the word* utter, *in the technical language of the law, means to* to disperse, to disseminate *publications or libels, or bills of exchange: Who ever heard of a man being even punishable for* speaking *a forged bill of exchange? and yet the act says he is punishable for* uttering *a forged bill of exchange.* Uttering here then, as well as in the sedition act, means nothing more than passing or giving out to the people, forged bills of exchange, or false, scandalous, and malicious libels!—Happy Carolinians! that you have nothing more to apprehend than these feigned visionary dangers.

"Be it enacted, that if any person from and after the 25th day of March, 1737, shall *utter* or publish as true, any false, forged, or counterfeited deed, will, testament, &c. with intent to defraud any person, knowing the same to be false, forged, or counterfeited, being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and suffer death as a felon, without the benefit of clergy."
Extract of an act of assembly, No. 650 §3: *p.* 147, *public laws of S. Carolina.*

APPRENTICES' INDENTURES MAY BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 16.

——It was in the very road of Bequiers, on the coast of Alexandria, that admiral Nelson attacked our fleet. Many of our vessels lay at anchor. Never were exhibited on either side more extraordinary valor and obstinacy. The action was fought almost in the very port.

We fear that a part of the vessels of the convoy have been also lost.—But at any rate the troops had been debarked.

The vice admiral Bruyes, Casabianca, Duchilleau, and many other captains of ships of the line, are killed.

The admiral's ship, which was burnt during the action, was called L'Orient, and had carried Buonaparte to Egypt.—She was of 110 guns.

These sad news came by the route of Constantinople. They are in a part compensated for by our triumphs in Egypt, and by the conquest of a great extent of territory in that country.

Although there is nothing to discredit the news of the misfortune, which the fleet of admiral Bruyes has experienced, we are assured that the dispatches of the rear-admiral Villeneuve has not yet arrived;—that that officer is himself at Malta, with his vaisseau and one frigate; that another vaisseau (ship of the line) has slipped into Corfu.

It would seem that it was a part only of our fleet which bore a share in this combat, and every body knows how unfavorable such an engagement is on an anchorage.

There is room to hope that our loss will not turn out to have been so great as this first news gives room to believe; at least we have the certainty that the English fleet, though superior in force, has not been less maltreated, and that the principal object of the expedition has been fulfilled.

"England, whom we may have been able to strike to the heart (says the Bien Informe on the subject) in marching to London and Ireland, during the existence of the insurrection, sees its most inestimable possessions slipping from its hands.—Egypt will have cost fifteen or sixteen ships of the line, that is to say, 15 or 16 millions of livres—It will well repay the damages; that which is to be regretted is the republican blood of some brave men, small in number, who manned our vessels; those who have fallen are forever lost; as to the rest, we shall be able to find them again hereafter——at London."

SALEM, NOVEMBER 23.

Yesterday was launched, at Becket's yard, in this town, a beautiful ship, pierced for twenty guns, belonging to Mr. Derby.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 24.

Yesterday arrived here the brig Atalanta captain Ellery, from Malta, and Gibraltar. She left Malaga, September 30, and Gibraltar, October 9. The news of the defeat of the French fleet by admiral Nelson, was brought to Malaga, from Gibraltar, by a Danish sloop of war! and the accounts are the same as those received by captain Williams; with corroboratory particulars.

A small French vessel had been captured, and brought into Gibraltar; amongst the papers of which, was a letter from a French commissioner, to his wife at Marseilles—A copy of this letter was taken by captain J. T. Sargent; who was bound to New-York, and who it is expected, has arrived there. This letter, it is said, contains all the particulars of the action—the names of the ships lost, and the numbers of the killed and wounded; as also a detail of the movements of Buonaparte's army in Egypt. The transports, it says, escaped by anchoring in shoal water, in one of the mouths of the Nile, where ships of war could not approach them. Only two seventy fours of the French escaped after the action.

When the rejoicings on account of Buonaparte's victory took place at Gibraltar, the Spanish general, at St. Roque, sent to inquire the cause; and the annunciation of the intelligence to the Spaniard, was sent express to Malaga.

The Alligator and Atalanta both brot' letters directed to the secretary of state.

An expedition, it was apparent, was in contemplation at Gibraltar. Conjecture had made Malta its object;—where the English expected to be joined by the inhabitants.

On the 6th October, a convoy of vessels from England, arrived at Gibraltar. Amongst them, three Indiamen transports, having on board 25 hundred troops which were landed at Gibraltar; and an equal number of the garrison to be embarked,

destined, as supposed, on the expedition mentioned above.

A convoy of supplies had sailed from Gibraltar for admiral Nelson's fleet, under the Colossus, of 74 guns, capt. Murray.

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 29.

We hoped to have been able to give, this morning, some translations of French papers, received by the American Hero; but we have been unexpectedly disappointed.—In casting our eyes over that part which relates to the victory of Nelson, we see the most entire confutation of the sceptical Aurora, by facts from the mouth of the directory itself.—We hope this authority will with the Aurora be deemed sufficient, and will remove every pretended doubt.

After pompously announcing the landing of Buonaparte, and his possessing himself of the whole lower Egypt, to soften what follows, they introduce the account of the defeat and destruction of the squadron under admiral Brueys, in a *general* and *artful* manner. They mention that "their fleet was riding at anchor on the coast of Bequieres, which is the same as Rosetta, and preparing to return to France when they were attacked by the English squadron *superior* to theirs both in number and force." This we know to be false, and so do the French people, but they dare not, with all their blessed liberty, even whisper a contradiction of their masters.

"That the action on both sides was supported with an obstinacy, which is without example in history." That during the engagement, the French admiral's ship blew up—3 others sunk—and some thrown on the shore—while the remainder lay totally disabled in the *field* of battle. We are anxious for their fate." Thus far says the directory, and no farther. They enter into no detail, and do not even mention that any captures have been made.—The Ami des Lois speaks more plainly, however, and informs us—"That it was in the very *road* or harbor that their ships were attacked, and had *perished*." And the Journal de Commerce further mentions, "that two of their ships that had been in the action, had arrived in their ports—one of 80 guns, commanded by rear admiral Villeneuve, who had taken shelter at Malta; and another of 74, at Corfu.—Finally, to comfort the people of France for "this unhappy issue of a combat, in which they say the victor and the vanquished were equal sufferers," they conclude with telling them that they are amply compensated for this disaster by the conquest of Malta and Egypt, and the inquietudes their descents on Ireland have given to the English. Poor Frenchmen! where is your resentment at the proffer of such insulting consolation? but you deserve to be thus abused, scoffed at, and spit upon. Your abandoned profligacy of manners, your unblushing disregard of every moral and social obligation, your public profanation of the temples and altars of God, your apostate zeal to root out even the belief of his existence, your criminal ambition, that grasps at universal empire, your insatiate avarice, that aims at universal plunder; in fine, your deliberate breach of the most solemn treaties, and your infamous intrigues among your neighbours, and subversion of their liberties—a people so *dissolute* and *black* with *crimes*, *deserves* to suffer under the *most absolute military despotism* that ever *disgraced* the page of history.

THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING, December 7,
Will be presented at Fulmer's Long Room, by a Society of Gentlemen,
(for the benefit of the poor)
A SCOTS PASTORAL COMEDY CALLED
THE
GENTLE SHEPHERD.
To which will be added, a Comic Farce of
THE APPRENTICE.

Between the play and farce, the following songs in character:
"*The Banks of Banna*," and the "*Sweep*."

☞ Particular care will be taken to prevent improper characters from intruding themselves into the boxes. No admittance behind the Scenes.

*** The curtain to rise precisely at half past 6 o'clock. No money to be received at the door.

†‡† Tickets of admission, at one dollar to be had at Mr. Renoe's and Mr. M'Knight's Taverns, King-street; at Messrs. Cottom and Stewart's, and John V. Thomas's Book-stores, Royal-street; and at the office of the Columbian Mirror.

December 5.

Alexandria, December 6.

The elections for Members of Congress, in the Southern States, are favorable to the Federal interest.—ABRAHAM BALDWIN, *who has served from the state of Georgia for about 14 years, and to whom the pious* JOEL BARLOW *addressed his seditious Letter, is likely to be ousted.* MR. JONES, *it is probable will be the successful candidate.*

The important event which has just taken place in St. Domingo, is the most interesting and glorious in its aspect on the affairs of this country, that has occurred since our existence as a nation. From good information, we hear that the nature of the business is such, that the island is to be declared independent, under the guarantee of Great Britain, who is to appoint a governor, and that it was to further these recent events that the evacuation of Port-au-Prince, Jeremie, and the Mole, was concluded on.

There can be little doubt that the leading stimulus with Toussaint in this business was to open a communication with America. But even waving the consideration of this point, the security this revolution will afford to our valuable commerce with Jamaica, &c. is of immense importance to the mercantile interests of America. But it is not to be supposed that the American government will be backward in acknowledging the independence of St. Domingo; for however we may incline to avoid dabbling in revolutionary matters, this is a case in which our interest is so deeply involved, that secondary considerations ought to be disregarded. The objection that this step might involve us in a war with the mother country, it is to be hoped will soon be done away by declaration of war. It might be worth while, however, to bestow some consideration on the question how far the attention bestowed on these people, might embolden the black citizens of our southern states to attempt erecting a democratical republic after the model of Mr. Jefferson, and other friends to the Rights of Negro Men.

(Phil Pap.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 3.

Admiralty Office, October 2, 1798.

The hon. Capt. Capel, of his majesty's sloop Mutine, arrived this morning, with dispatches from rear admiral Sir Horatio Nelson, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. secretary of the admiralty, of which the following are copies.

Vanguard, Mouth of the Nile, August 7, 1798.

SIR,

HEREWITH I have the honor to transmit you a copy of my letter to the earl of St. Vincent, together with a line of battle of the English and French squadrons, also a list of the killed and wounded. I have the pleasure to inform you, that our ships have already top-gallant yards across, and ready for any service; the others, with the prizes, will soon be ready for sea. In an event of this importance, I have thought it right to send capt. Capel, with a copy of my letter (to the commander in chief) over land, which I hope their lordships will approve: and beg leave to refer them to Capt. Capel, who is a most excellent officer, and fully able to give every information; and I beg leave to recommend him to their lordship's notice.

I have the honor to be, &c.
HORATIO NELSON.

P. S. The island I have taken possession of, and brought off the two thirteen inch mortars, all the brass guns, and destroyed the iron ones.

EVAN NEPEAN, Esq.

Vanguard, off the Mouth of the Nile, August 5, 1798.

MY LORD,

ALMIGHTY GOD has blessed his majesty's arms in the late battle by a great victory over the fleet of the enemy, whom I attacked at sun-set on the 1st of August off the mouth of the Nile. The enemy were moored in a strong line of battle for defending the entrance of the bay (of shoals) flanked by numerous gun boats, four frigates, and a battery of guns and mortars on an island, in their van; but nothing could withstand the squadron your lordship did me the honour to place under my command—Their high state of discipline is well known to you, and with the judgment of the captains, together with their valor, and that of the officers and men of every description, it was absolutely irresistable.

Could any thing from my pen add to the characters of the captains, I would write it with pleasure, but that is impossible.

I have to regret the loss of captain Westcott of the Majestic, who was killed early in the action, but the ship continued to be so well fought by the first lieutenant, Mr. Cuthbert, that I have given him an order to command her till your lordship's pleasure is known.

The ships of the enemy, all but their two rear ships, are nearly dismasted: and those two, with two frigates, I am sorry to say, made their escape; nor was it, I assure you, in my power to prevent them. Captain Hood most handsomely endeavoured to do it, but I had no ship in a condition to support the Zelous, and I was obliged to call her in.

The support and assistance I have received from captain Berry cannot be sufficiently expressed. I was wounded in the head, and obliged to be carried off the deck, but the service suffered no loss by that event. Captain Berry was fully equal to the important service then going on, and to him I must beg leave to refer you for every information relative to this victory. He will present you with the flag of the second in command, that of the commander in chief being burnt in the L'Orient.

Herewith I transmit to you lists of the killed and wounded, and the lines of battle of ourselves and the French.

I have the honor to be, &c.
HORATIO NELSON.

To Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent, commander in chief, &c. off Cadiz.

VIENNA, SEPTEMBER 22.

(From the Court Paper.)

By advices received from Constantinople, it appears, that the Porte, has formally declared WAR against the French, in consequence whereof the French minister Ruffin is conducted to the prison of the seven towers. All the individuals of the French nation are taken in custody; and all the merchandize, and property belonging to the French, are arrested.

From the same Gazette of the 5th October.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPTEMBER 6,

The following is the *declaration of war* by the sublime Porte against France, published yesterday:—

"At the moment when the Grand Vizier Mehemet Pacha took possession of this station, it was his duty to be attentive to the welfare of the states of the Ottoman empire, and never to lose sight of the conduct of its enemies: but, notwithstanding his duty, motives of self-interest engrossed the whole of his attention, and he did not provide himself with the knowledge of the hostile preparations making by the faithless French, nor did he acquaint therewith in due time the inhabitants of Egypt.

"The unfortunate tiding from that quarter came not to our imperial ears till one month after the disagreeable circumstances happened, which have increased our sorrow and uneasiness to such a degree, that (we take God to witness) our tears flowed, and we were deprived of sleep and tranquillity.

"Wherefore, we have judged it proper to dismiss the said Mehemet Pacha from the station of Grand Vizier: and have named in his stead Jussuf Pacha, governor of Erzerum; and until his arrival, we nominate you, Mustapha Bay, to fill his station.

"And as it becomes the duty of all the faithful to make war against those infidels, the French, and as it is the unalienable duty of our Imperial person, to deliver these blessed and holy countries from their perfidious hands, and to take vengeance for those injuries done by them to the Mussulmen; so no delay can be suffered until the arrival of the new created vizier; but the strongest measures are to be taken to oppose and attack them both by sea and land.

"Wherefore, confiding to the wisdom of the most learned in our law, the ministers and the zeals of our subjects, and in a full confidence in God and his prophet, you are to execute the most efficacious measures to deliver the province of Egypt from the hands of the French.

"You are to announce to the true believers in the said country, that we are at war with France; and by day and night you are to use the most effectual measures to take vengeance on them You are also to be careful to watch, and to secure the other Mahometan provinces, and our frontiers, against the attacks and the iniquities of the enemy; and for this purpose, to secure every harbour and place with necessary strength, troops and war materials.

"Also, on the same principles, you are to employ all your zeal and attention to provide the subjects of this our Imperial residence, with the necessary provisions; and the whole, to watch for the concerns of every individual, until the new Grand Vizier shall arrive.

"We will be attentive to your conduct; and may the almighty God, with his goodly grace, support our undertakings, and make us prosperous in the defence of our cause. "SELIM."

VIENNA, SEPTEMBER 22.

It is supposed that the naval engagement near Abukir, in its consequences, may be viewed as an epoch in the history of the present times. The victory of Nelson has determined the Porte to declare war against France;—against a nation with whom they were for a long time in friendship and alliance.—It will even send an army against Buonaparte in Egypt.—Eastern Europe, which was in tranquility until this time, is now in warlike connection against the leading power of the west—against France.

As the French minister Ruffin at Constantinople is confined in the state prison of the seven towers, we are anxious to know what will become of the Turkish minister in Paris.

The French admiral's ship, L'Orient, was blown up, owing to the magazine taking fire. On board of her was the military chest, and all the treasures of Malta.

In consequence of the victory of Nelson, the Egyptians have kept rejoicings for 3 days along the coast.

A private letter from Constantinople, mentions that the grand signior has given as a present to the victorious admiral Nelson, an aigrette of the value of at least 80,000 dollars currency of Constantinople.

This rich ornament is of so much distinction, that it is never worn by any person but by the grand signior, on his turban. In former times, this privilege was only allowed to the Khan of the Tartars.

Admiral Nelson expects Turkish fire ships to destroy the French transports in the harbor of Alexandria. During the battle the French threw into the sea, several chests of gold and silver.

PUBLIC SALES.

On Friday next will be sold, at the Vendue-Store,
Several Casks of Hardware,
handsomely assorted for retail stores.
MARSTELLER & SONS.

On Tuesday Evening next will be sold, at the Vendue-Store,
A handsome Collection of
BOOKS
Of every Description.
MARSTELLER & SONS.

On Monday the 10th inst. will be sold, at Public Sale,
Three Lots of Ground,
lying on the West side of Queen-Street; on which are two two-story houses the property of Michael Gretter, deceased. The terms of sale one third of the purchase-money in hand, one third in three months, and the other third in six months, for approved Notes.
MARSTELLER & SONS.

December 6.

MR. GIRD,

HAVING observed in your paper of the 15th ult. the publication of a certain ROBERT ALEXANDER, son of Robert, respecting myself, it seems to be a duty incumbent upon me to inform the Public, that it is an entire deviation from every principle of *truth*, and that what he impudently terms chastisement was only a cowardly blow, given me at the very moment when I was engaged in defending myself against the combined attacks of *old* George Chapman (of conspicuous fame) and his incomparable son *Gnat*.

Soon after said Robert's false and insolent publication I overtook him on the George-Town road, and feeling a greater degree of resentment, perhaps, than his late mean and cowardly interference merited, I offered him choice of a brace of pistols, adding, that should he refuse this *second* challenge, I would instantly proceed to the discipline of the cane. Upon his peremptory refusal to give me satisfaction, I began to carry my threats into execution, by caning him upon the spot, until he loudly cried out, "that he would fight me some other day; that I should soon hear from him." Whereupon I was persuaded to desist from the disagreeable and laborious exercise. For the truth of my assertions I appeal to the two respectable gentlemen who were eye-witnesses of the whole transaction.

Full ten days, Mr. Gird, have I now waited, and delayed giving you a statement of the affair, expecting that my redoubtable antagonist would come forward, conformably to his engagements; but, to my extreme surprise, not a word has ever since escaped him upon that subject. I only beg leave to add, that should he, or either of his *infamous Coadjutors*, ever presume, in future, to offer me an insult, I will, most assuredly, *chastise* him or them in such proportion as their contemptible insolence may seem to deserve.

JOHN LUKE,

Alexandria, Dec. 5, 1798.

List of 13 Hhds. Tobacco

ON THE

FALLS WAREHOUSE,

Which are the property of R. T. Hooe & Co. and the Notes for which were stolen from Joseph Marle, Skipper, on Sunday evening the 2d instant, viz.

I. T.	24	1434	130	1304
	25	1347	132	1215
	13	1428	134	1294
	14	1390	123	1267
	15	1382	123	1259
	16	1111	117	994
	17	1104	123	984
W. A.	7	1203	123	1080
W. G.	21	1262	161	1101
I. G.	8	1128	94	1034
K. B.	2	1185	140	1045
D. B.	11	1142	107	1035
G. C.	12	1128	133	995

☞ We therefore forewarn all persons from purchasing said Notes, or any of them, as we have taken away the Tobacco agreeably to law.

R. T. HOOE & CO.

December 4. t. f.

INDIA GOODS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.

Have received a Consignment of the following GOODS, *which they will sell low for Cash, or on a short Credit, viz.*

12 Bales India calicoes
4 Do. muslins, 20 yards in a piece
1 Trunk printed muslins
1 Do. very fine book and mullmull Co.
10 Bags Sugar
8 Do. Pepper
5 Do. Ginger
4 Do. Sago
3 Pipes East-India Rum, and
A Bundle Umbrellas,

December 4.

Thomas Williams

HAS JUST IMPORTED

A Quantity of

GERMAN & IRISH LINENS,

Of an excellent quality,

Which will be sold low for Cash, or approved Notes.

December 4.

Ricketts and Newton

Have just received, and have for sale,

A QUANTITY OF

IRON CASTINGS,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

A few Franklin Ten-Plate STOVES,

They have also for sale

60 Tons of Plaister Paris,

and

Forty-one Hhds.

Philadelphia Lime

Porter and Beer-House.

JOHN MACLEOD

RESPECTFULLY informs, that he has this day opened a Porter and Beer-House in Royal-street, fourth door south of King-street, where his friends and the public will experience every accommodation in his power to afford. Gentlemen may be supplied with Dinners, Suppers, Oysters, &c. at a short notice.

☞ Most of the Northern and Southern newspapers taken, for the perusal of customers.

*** A few gentlemen may be accommodated with boarding on reasonable terms.

December 3.

JAMES FOY,

In Prince, and corner of Royal Sreet,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

At a low price, for Cash or Country Produce,

FRENCH Brandy, Holland gin, West-India spirits, a quantity of good whisky, loaf and brown sugars, chocolate of excellent quality, molasses, 400 lb. cheese of good quality, 40 barrels of herrings of a superior quality, a quantity of butter, and coffee, with a general assortment of other Groceries.

December 4.

Allum Spring Mills.

THE Proprietors are disposed to sell this valuable property, situate 14 miles from the town of Fredericksburg (Virginia) consisting of a Merchant Mill with two pair of burr stones, built upon the most approved plan, and a Corn Mill adjoining, the toll of which is worth from 2 to 300 barrels per annum, with every necessary out house. A long credit may be had on the greater part of the purchase money by being secured with interest payable annually. For a more particular description of the property and terms, apply to Wm. Robb Baltimore, Jas. Patten & Jas. Dykes, Alexandria, or to Robert Pollard, Richmond.

Nov. 13.

A Convenient DWELLING-HOUSE to let, by the quarter, or the year, on the junction of Water and Duke Streets.

K. T. HOOE.

September 20, 798.

James Redman,
versus
Joanna Casanave and Peter Casanave, heirs at law of Peter Casanave and A. Catlett.
} *In Chancery, Maryland, Nov. 10.*

The object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain for the complainant a conveyance for the tract, parts of tracts and parcels of land following, viz.

Parts of a tract of land, called Pleasant Fields; part of a tract of land called Lost Jackett; a tract of land called Lost Inkholder, and part of a tract of land called the Resurvey on Pleasant Valley, situate and lying in Montgomery county and containing, the quantity of four hundred acres of land, more or less, which Peter Casanave deceased, on the 28th day of December 1793, conveyed to the defendant to Alexander Catlett, to secure him the payment of a certain debt in the bill of complaint mentioned, and which said parts of tracts and parcels of land the said Peter Casanave, in his life time, agreed to convey to the complainant on the terms set forth in the said bill of complaint.

It is also stated that Alexander Catlett, one of the defendants, resides out of the state, in Virginia, it is thereupon on motion of the complainant ordered and adjudged, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least once in each of three successive weeks, before the 15th day of December next in the newspaper of Alexandria, to the intent that the said absent defendant may have notice of the present application, and may be warned to appear in this court on or before the second Tuesday in April next to shew cause (if any he hath) why a decree should not pass as prayed.

Test,

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

Joshua Riddle

HAS JUST OPENED

A complete Assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

VIZ.

KENDAL Cottons, plains, halfthicks, kerseys, flannels, rose blankets, striped do. rugs, twilled and plain coatings, superfine, fine and coarse cloths, cassimeres, elastic cloths, neat swandown vest shapes, fluffs assorted, Bandana handkerchiefs, Irish linens, dowlas, Russia sheetings, Ticklenburgs, Osnaburgs, Hessian rolls, chintzes and calicoes, corduroys, thickskins and velvets, hosiery, tea trays and waiters, glass ware, hard ware and cutlery, pipes in kegs, shot, guns and pistols, sole-leather, chocolate in boxes, sugars, teas and coffee, fig-blue, nutmegs, pepper, &c.—Also a general assortment of SHOES, 12 Ladies' fancy kid slippers, do. calimanco, Morocco do. fancy fluff do. gentlemen's best shoes, No. 1, a large quantity of men's remarkable strong shoes, woman's leather do. boy's and children's do.

ALSO,

About three thousand weight of best fine

Seine Twine.

November 26.

Thomas Simms,

Has just received by the brig Philanthropist, from Antigua, and has for sale at his store on Prince-street,

A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT

Fresh Oranges.

HE HAS ALSO ON HAND,

Cranberries in barrels or less quantity,
Salmon in bbls. Cyder in do.
Butter in firkins, Potatoes of a good quality,

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Groceries and Fruit,

which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms for cash.

November 20.

J. Patten and J. Dykes

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

15 Hhds. 3d and 4th proof Jamaica
23 Hhds. Jamaica Sugar

ON HAND

3d proof Grenada Rum
Port Wine in pipes and quarter casks
New-York Pork and Beef

Which they will sell for cash, or on 60 days credit for approved notes, or exchange them for flour. Nov. 27.

Cuthbert Powell

HAS RECEIVED A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods.

AMONG WHICH ARE

Superfine and second broad-cloths, cassimeres, swandown and other waistcoating, coating, kerseys, plains, halfthicks, blankets, cloak camlet, flannels, Irish linens, oznaburgs, ladies' kid and Morocco shoes, Manchester cords, a few pair elegant looking glasses, &c. &c.

November 27. tf.

ANDREW ZELEFRO,

TAILOR & HABIT MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from Royal to King street, opposite M'Knight's Tavern, where he purposes carrying on his business as usual. He presents his grateful thanks to those who have heretofore favoured him with their custom, and flatters himself, from his punctuality, exertions to please, and moderate prices, that he will merit a continuance of their favours.

November 20, 3w+

JACOB HOFFMAN

FAIRFAX STREET,

HAS RECEIVED,

By the late arrivals from Europe, A Supply of

Fall and Winter Goods;

Amongst which are the following Articles, viz.

Superfine Cloths,
Second do.
Coarse do.
Coatings,
Flannels,
Kerseys and Halfthicks,
Blankets,
Cardinals,
Elegant Muffs,
India Silks,
Muslins,
German Linens,
British Osnaburgs.

November 17.

W. Hartshorne & Sons

HAVE FOR SALE,

On board the ship Poll Carey, now lying at their Wharf,

A Quantity of excellent

WHITEHAVEN COAL.

November 24.

BRICK HOUSE

FOR SALE,

On the south side of King-street, near Fairfax-street, now in tenure of Peter Sheron. Possession may be had the first of next year—For terms apply to

WM. HARTSHORNE & SONS.

Who have for Sale,

Antigua Rum, Molasses,

Loaf and Lump Sugar, Muscovado Sugar in hhds. and barrels, Fine Salt, a few tons Nova-Scotia Plaster, Pork, Fish, Tar, and turpentine, a few Cambooses, and a complete assortment of Bar Iron and Steel.

A few bushels of choice new TIMOTHY SEED just come to hand, and 80 barrels of kiln dried INDIAN MEAL.

JOHN RIDLEY,

At his store, the corner of Pitt and King-Streets)

Has imported from London, Liverpool, and Hull, via New-York, and just arrived from that place in the brig Hetty,

A Large and General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Blankets
Coatings, coarse and fine
Cloths, plain and superfine
Cassimeres of different qualities
A variety of Stuffs, among which are
CLOAK CAMLETS,
Callicoes of every description
Checks and Muslins
Threads, white and colored
Swansdowns of different qualities,
Lancaster Sheetings,
Norwich Shawls, and
A General assortment of HOSIERY.

November 17.

James Russell & Co.

At the Sign of the Golden Sheaf of Wheat, Fairfax Street, Alexandria,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND ARE NOW OPENING,

A fresh Supply of Goods;

Amongst which are

NEGRO *cottons, plains, kerseys and halfthicks, best rose and striped blankets, coatings, broadcloths, striped and spotted elastic ditto, cassimeres, broad striped velvets, fancy cords, swansdowns, and a very complete assortment of Flannels.*

November 17. t & f.

For Rent or Sale,

THE WAREHOUSE situate on the corner of Prince and Water Streets, lately occupied by Mr. Josiah Watson.

Wm. HODGSON.

October 27.

Education.

A GENTLEMAN well versed in the Latin, Greek, and French languages, as also in Geography and the Mathematicks, wishes to undertake the tuition of a few young gentlemen in the above branches of Literature. In order to the more speedy improvement of those to be committed to his care, he is determined to limit the number to 12 or 14, which he conceives, must afford a most desirable opportunity to those parents who wish to give their children a liberal education. The strictest attention will be paid to their moral conduct. Application to be made to Col. John Fitzgerald, or Mr. James Bacon, Fairfax street.

October 30.

For Sale or Barter,

A LIKELY MULATTO GIRL, about 14 years of age, brought up to house work, for Cash or Goods, or would exchange her for a boy or a woman advanced in years and used to house work, on reasonable terms. Enquire of the Printer.

October 20. tf

APPLICATION will be made to the next Assembly, for the establishment of a Ferry from my shore, to Greenleaf's Point in the City of Washington.

GEORGE CHAPMAN.

November 24.

TO BE LET,

For one or more Years, and possession given immediately,

THAT two story HOUSE, near the corner of King and St. Asaph streets, lately occupied by Mr. William Allison. The situation is as suitable for either the wholesale or retail business as any in Town, having a good store and an excellent flour warehouse adjoining.

I will also let, sell, or barter for Goods; that two story DWELLING HOUSE, situated on the Mall, near the corner of Jefferson and Water streets, and fronting Water street. The house is 32 feet front by 30 deep, with ground running back 123 feet 5 inches. It is well calculated for the accommodation of a genteel family. For further particulars enquire of

THOMAS PRESTON.

November 10.

TO BE RENTED,

The Property I at present occupy, at the corner of Washington & Queen streets. The situation and conveniencies of this property are equal to any in town. I also wish to rent, or sell in fee simple, five and a half acres of rich Land, well enclosed, the greatest part fronting on Henry street. For terms apply to JOHN WISE.

November 10.

BOLTE & FOCKE

Have received from Baltimore, of the last importation,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GERMAN LINENS,

Consisting of

Ticklenburgs	Bretagnes
Oznaburgs	Creas a la Morlaix
Brown Hempen	Russia Canvas
do. Flaxen	Bohemia window glass
Hessians	8 by 10 & 10 by 12
Brown Rolls	Travelling Cases and
White do.	Demijohns

Which they offer for sale on moderate terms at their warehouse on Union Street, between King and Prince Streets.

October 20. eptf

John G. Ladd

HAS removed from the ware house on Prince Street, to the warehouse directly below it, on Col. Gilpin's Wharf; where he has for sale a variety of GOODS on very reasonable terms.

October 13.

To be rented, or for sale

THE Store and Dwelling House on King near Royal Street, lately occupied by John B. Neale. The subscriber holds it in fee simple, free from all incumbrances whatever. He will also dispose of the Dwelling Houses on King Street, now occupied by Mr. Gordon and Mr. Overall, or of any property, either Houses or Lots of Ground, which he possesses.

STEPHEN COOKE.

November 13.

NOTICE.

☞ THE Partnership of Jamieson and Bartleman having dissolved on the first inst. by mutual consent, all persons having demands against said firm will please to apply for settlement: and those indebted are requested to pay the same to William Bartleman, who will settle the business of the concern.

CHARLES JAMIESON,
W'M BARTLEMAN.

November 10.

☞ The Business will be continued by me, at the same store.

W. BARTLEMAN.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Munford, late of this place, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment.—Those that have claims will bring them forward for settlement.

C. TURNER, Adm'r.

November 6.

TO RENT,

A two story Brick House,

On Queen-street, in a good situation for a private family. This house, with the back building, has ten good rooms neatly finished, and a large dry Cellar, well calculated for the reception of a genteel family. This property may be rented for one or two years. Any person inclinable to rent the premises, may apply to

J. SUMMERS,
GEO. SUMMERS.

N. B. Any person having books belonging to the estate of Wm. Summers, dec'd. will please to return them to J. SUMMERS.

ALEXANDRIA:
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